

ABSTRACT

The current invention describes a method for selecting a particular population of women having a risk of developing obstetric or gynecologic pathologies indicated as odds ratio (OR) value higher than 5.5, comprising the following steps in order:

- a) determination of the levels of sialidase by means of the procedure described in Cauci et al. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1998; 178; 511-5 and/or prolidase activity by means of the procedure described in Cauci et al. J Infect Dis 1998; 178; 1698-706 in samples of body fluid;
- b) determination of the pH value of said body fluid samples;
- c) selecting the samples having a sialidase value equal or above 5.0 nmol of methoxyphenol and/or a prolidase level equal or above 1500 mOD for prolidase and a pH \geq 5.0.

Consequently, this method gives the physician an efficient tool to decide whether or not to administer a pharmacological therapy to women at risk of severe adverse outcomes.